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(54) Title: SAW ASSEMBLY				
(57) Abstract				
<p>A saw assembly for a grip-harvester has a saw chain (4) running around a bar (3) and a chain sprocket (5); a bar holder (2) pivotably journaled on the saw assembly stand (1); a saw motor (6) driving the chain sprocket (5); and a device (14) for feeding the bar out and in, said feeding-out and feeding-in device (14) comprising a hydraulic cylinder (17) mounted on the stand (1) and having a piston rod (19). According to the invention the movements of the piston rod (19) are transmitted to the pivotable bar holder by means of a pivotably journaled toothed wheel (26) which is joined to the bar holder (2) and has a toothed wheel rim (27) cooperating with the piston rod which is in the form of a rack. The saw assembly is also provided with a device for sensing and recording the angular position of the saw bar (3) in relation to an initial position, which device has a smaller toothed wheel (60) in engagement with the larger toothed wheel (26) of the feeding-out and feeding-in device (14), and also a sensor (61 or 62) which senses a tooth gap or a tooth on said smaller toothed wheel (60).</p>				

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Saw assembly

The present invention relates to a saw assembly for a grip-harvester, comprising a stand; a bar; a saw chain running around the bar and a chain sprocket; a bar holder pivotably journaled on the stand; a saw motor driving the chain sprocket; and a feeding-out and feeding-in device for feeding the bar out and in to perform a sawing operation, said feeding-out and feeding-in device comprising a hydraulic cylinder mounted on the stand and having a piston rod, and connection means to transmit the movements of the piston rod to the pivotable bar holder.

In previously used saw assemblies of the type described in the introduction the mechanical connection for transmitting the movement of the hydraulic cylinder to the bar holder is constructed of movable parts and these can therefore be subjected to external influence causing damage to the connection, or snow and ice may collect around the connection thus deteriorating or completely destroying its function. In certain cases special guides are also required for the piston rod, to take up the radial forces this is subjected to during said transmission of movement. The known saw assemblies have no efficient device for sensing and recording the angular position and direction of movement of the saw bar in relation to its home position. Without such efficient device it is impossible to arrange an efficient marking system to colour-mark a sawn cut surface, for instance, in conjunction with the actual sawing operation.

The object of the present invention is to considerably reduce the problems mentioned above and provide a simplified saw assembly which lacks movable parts between the piston rod and the element which is caused to rotate and comprises the bar holder, and which saw assembly can be provided with an efficient device for sensing and

recording angular position and direction of movement of the saw bar so it is also possible to make use of an efficient marking system. This is enabled while still retaining the dimensions of the saw assembly, or even
5 with reduced dimensions.

The saw assembly according to the invention is characterized in that said connection means comprises a toothed wheel pivotably journaled in the stand, which
10 toothed wheel is coaxially, rigidly joined to the bar holder and is provided with a toothed wheel rim or a sector of a toothed wheel rim situated on a level with and facing the piston rod, in that the piston rod is in the form of a rack with teeth facing the toothed wheel
15 and in engagement with the teeth on the rim or the rim sector, in that the saw assembly comprises a device for sensing and recording the angular position of the saw bar in relation to an initial position, which device comprises a toothed wheel in toothed engagement with the
20 toothed wheel of the feeding-out and feeding-in device and is smaller than the toothed wheel so that a gear ratio >1 is obtained between the larger toothed wheel and the smaller toothed wheel, and also a sensor which, in an initial position of the saw bar, is situated immediately
25 opposite a gap between two teeth or immediately opposite a tooth in said smaller toothed wheel.

The invention will be described in more detail with reference to the drawings.
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Figure 1 shows schematically from above parts of a saw bar, partially in section.

Figure 2 shows the saw assembly according to Figure 1
35 more in section.

Figure 3 shows the saw assembly according to Figure 1 with its saw bar in fed-out position.

5 Figure 4 shows the saw assembly according to Figure 1 and illustrates its feeding-out and feeding-in device for the saw bar, and also a built-in lubricating oil pump.

Figure 5 is a view of the saw assembly according to Figure 1 seen from one end, partially in section.

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Figures 6 and 7 show a top view and a side view, respectively, of a toothed wheel and bearing means of the saw assembly according to Figure 1.

15 Figures 8 and 9 show top and side views, respectively, of a saw motor included in the saw assembly according to Figure 1.

20 Figures 1-5 show schematically parts of a saw assembly mounted in a so-called saw box, which is intended for inclusion in a grip-harvester. The saw assembly comprises a stand 1, a bar holder 2 and a bar 3 mounted on the bar holder 2 with the aid of suitable bar attachments and assembly devices so that a displaceable unit is formed 25 including said bar 3. A saw chain 4 runs around the bar 3 and a chain sprocket 5 (see Figure 5), which is driven by a saw motor 6 (see Figure 8) via a drive shaft 7 (see Figure 5) which also carries a chain guard 8. The saw motor 6 is rigidly secured inside the stand 1. The bar holder 2 is pivotably journaled in relation to the stand 1 by bearing means 9 (see Figure 5), to be turned in controlled manner about an axis 10 coinciding with the central axis of the drive shaft 7 of the saw motor 6.

35 Said unit is thus mounted on the bar holder 2 so that the bar 3 can be displaced in relation to this in a direction corresponding to the longitudinal centre line 11 of the

bar 3 and which is perpendicular to said axis of pivot 10. A first hydraulic piston cylinder (not shown) is arranged in one of said bar attachments to be activated by a hydraulic circuit system of the saw assembly via a 5 directional valve and a connection comprising an outer pipe 12 (see Figure 4) for displacement of the unit in relation to the bar holder 2 so that, during operation of the saw assembly, the bar 3 in the unit automatically keeps the saw chain 4 taut. A second hydraulic piston 10 cylinder (not shown) is arranged in one of the bar attachments to act in parallel with the axis of pivot 10 in order to press against the bar holder 2 in a controlled manner to flexibly secure the movable unit to the bar holder 2. The other piston cylinder is also 15 affected by the pressure in said hydraulic circuit system via said outer pipe 12.

The saw assembly comprises a device 14 for controlled feeding of the bar 3 out and in by turning the bar holder 2 about the axis of pivot 10. The stand comprises an oblong side part 15, situated tangentially in relation to the central stand part 16, in which the saw motor 6 is situated. The feeding-out and feeding-in device 14 comprises a hydraulic cylinder 17 which is coaxially 25 rigidly mounted on one end of the oblong stand side part 15. The piston cylinder 18 of the hydraulic cylinder is situated behind the bar 3, seen in its direction of movement, and parallel to the bar 3 when this is in its initial position prior to a sawing operation. The piston rod 19 of the hydraulic cylinder is situated in the stand side part 15 and is shaped as a rack, its side facing the axis of pivot 10 being provided with a section having a plurality of teeth 20 - twelve teeth in the embodiment shown. Hydraulic fluid is supplied to and removed from 30 the two pressure chambers 21, 22 (see Figure 4) of the piston cylinder 18 via pipes 23, 24 connected to the hydraulic circuit system of the saw assembly via a 35

directional valve (not shown), which pressure chambers 21, 22 are defined by a piston 25 carried by the rack 19. The feeding-out and feeding-in device 14 also comprises a toothed wheel 26 with a rim 27, with which the rack 19 of 5 the hydraulic cylinder is in engagement. The toothed wheel 26 has a cylindrical body 28 (see Figure 5) and is rigidly joined to the bar holder 2 to form a unit therewith which can be turned about said axis of pivot 10. The rigid connection is achieved by means of axial 10 bolts 29 (see Figure 5) which are screwed into the lower part of the toothed wheel body 28 and which extend through borings in the peripheral part of the bar holder 2. Said bearing means 9, which enables turning of the bar holder 2, is situated within the area, i.e. within the 15 axial extension of the toothed wheel 26. The bearing means 9 consists of a ball bearing with an outer bearing ring 30 formed by the radially inner part of the toothed wheel 26, and an inner bearing ring 31 with which the saw motor 6 is joined to form a rigid unit, i.e. so that the 20 inner bearing ring 31 cannot be turned about the axis of pivot 10. Between them the bearing rings 30, 31 carry balls 32 in two tracks, the ball races being out of round so that the ball bearing functions as a four-point bearing. The inner surface 33 of the inner bearing ring 25 31 is cylindrical and forms an assembly support for the corresponding externally cylindrical surface 64 of a longitudinally extending assembly shaft 65 of the saw motor 6 (see Figure 8), the saw motor having an inner radial flange 66, the lower side 67 of which rests on the 30 radial upper surface 35 of the inner bearing ring 31, and the peripheral axial surface 68 of which cooperates with an inner opposite axial surface 36 of the upper part 37 of the toothed wheel body 28.

35 The saw assembly also comprises a lubricating oil pump 38 (see Figure 4), arranged to provide the saw chain 4 with lubricating oil when the bar 3 is fed out. In the

embodiment shown the lubricating oil pump is built into the hydraulic cylinder 17 itself in order to form an integrated unit therewith and be served thereby. The lubricating oil pump 38 comprises a central, 5 longitudinally extending pump chamber 39 (see Figure 4) inside the rack 19 in the part facing the piston cylinder 18, and also a central pipe 40 extending through the piston cylinder 18 and into said pump chamber 39 so that one end is always situated in the pump chamber 39. The 10 pump chamber 39 is closed off from the pressure chamber 21 of the hydraulic cylinder 17 by means of suitable sealing elements 41 comprising a sealing ring 42. The hydraulic cylinder 17 is closed at the end facing away from the piston rod 19 by means of a valve housing 43 in 15 which said central pipe 40 extends for rigid assembly therein. The pump chamber 39 is supplied with lubricating oil from a lubricating oil tank 44 (see Figure 4) via an outer pipe 45, a first channel 46 in the valve housing 43 and the central pipe 40. Lubricating oil is pumped out 20 from the pump chamber 39 via the central pipe 40, a second channel 47 in the valve housing 43 and an outer pipe 48 connected to an inlet 49 in the cover 50 of the saw motor. The first and second channels 46, 47 in the valve housing 43 are provided with non-return valves 25 51, 52, respectively. It will be understood that lubricant is pumped out of the pump chamber 39 when the piston rod 19 is moved towards the valve housing 43 in order to commence a sawing operation, the volume of the pump chamber 39 decreasing as a result of a larger part 30 of the central pipe 40 being located within the pump chamber 39. When the saw bar 3 is returned by the piston rod 19 being moved in the opposite direction, the volume in the pump chamber 39 increases to a corresponding degree since a smaller part of the central 35 pipe 40 is located within the pump chamber 39. Due to the partial pressure now arising in the pump chamber 39 the lubricant will be sucked into the pump chamber 39 from

the lubricating oil tank 44 via pipe 45, channel 46 with its opened non-return valve 51 and the central pipe 40.

From the inlet 49 the lubricant is conveyed to the saw
5 chain 4 via connections in the saw motor 6, toothed wheel 26, holder 2 and a conduit 53 having its orifice close to the saw chain 4. Said connections comprise a circular channel formed by opposing grooves 54, 55 in the flange of the saw motor 6 and the toothed wheel 26, a channel
10 (not shown) in the saw motor 6, which connects said inlet 49 with said circular channel, and radial and axial channels 56, 57 which connect the circular channel 54 with said conduit 53 with its orifice close to the saw chain 4.

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Between them the flange of the saw motor 6 and the toothed wheel 26 define a second similar circular channel in order to provide said hydraulic piston cylinders with pressure oil via similar axial and horizontal channels in
20 the saw motor 6, toothed wheel 26 and holder 2 from an inlet 49 in the motor cover 50. The circular channels are sealed by means of sealing rings 59 inserted in peripheral grooves.

25 The saw assembly also comprises a special device for sensing and recording the angular position and, in the embodiment shown, also the direction of movement of the saw bar 3 in relation to its home position. This device comprises a small toothed wheel 60 (see Figure 2) which
30 is in toothed engagement with the toothed wheel 26 of the feeding-out and feeding-in device 14 and two sensors 61, 62 one of which, in the starting position of the saw bar 3, is situated immediately opposite a gap between two teeth, whereas the other is situated immediately opposite
35 a tooth. The small toothed wheel 60 is considerably smaller than the toothed wheel 26 of the feeding-out and feeding-in device 14 so that a large gear ratio is

obtained which, in the embodiment shown, is 3.25:1. A slight rotation of the saw bar 3 thus gives a large movement on the small toothed wheel 60, which movement is sensed by the sensors 61, 62 which create pulse trains
5 which are recorded and processed by a computer. The arrangement with two toothed wheels 26, 60 with large gear ratio and sensors 61, 62 enables extremely small angular movements of the holder 2 to be sensed and recorded with a sensor system, i.e. an angular movement
10 of 2°. This should be compared with known arrangements where only 7° can be sensed and recorded. A sensor 63 is also provided which senses the home position of the piston rod 19 in order to indicate the home position of the saw bar 3. One of the two sensors 61, 62 may be
15 omitted if information concerning the direction of movement of the saw bar is unnecessary. In certain cases it is sufficient if said gear ratio is 1.5:1 or more. It is valuable to utilize the small angular movements to initiate marking of the sawn cut surface with a marking
20 liquid which must be sprayed out at an exact moment in the sawing operation, when the bar has assumed a specific position in the first part of the saw cut. Start and stop signals for the supply of liquid are controlled by means of electronic signals from a control device with an
25 electronic sensor system comprising said sensors 61 or 62 which sense the angular position of the bar holder 2 in relation to the stand 1, and a sensor on the gripping arms, for instance, which senses the diameter of the tree and is arranged on the saw assembly.

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C L A I M S

1. A saw assembly for a grip-harvester, comprising a stand (1); a bar (3); a saw chain (4) running around the bar and a chain sprocket (5); a bar holder (2) pivotably journaled on the stand (1); a saw motor (6) driving the chain sprocket (5); and a feeding-out and feeding-in device (14) for feeding the bar (3) out and in to perform a sawing operation, said feeding-out and feeding-in device (14) comprising a hydraulic cylinder (17) mounted on the stand (1) and having a piston rod (19), and connection means to transmit the movements of the piston rod (19) to the pivotable bar holder (2), characterized in that said connection means comprises a toothed wheel (26) pivotably journaled in the stand (1), which toothed wheel is coaxially, rigidly joined to the bar holder (2) and is provided with a toothed wheel rim (27) or a sector of a toothed wheel rim situated on a level with and facing the piston rod (19), in that the piston rod (19) is in the form of a rack with teeth facing the toothed wheel (26) and in engagement with the teeth on the rim (27) or the rim sector, in that the saw assembly comprises a device for sensing and recording the angular position of the saw bar (3) in relation to an initial position, which device comprises a toothed wheel (60) in toothed engagement with the toothed wheel (26) of the feeding-out and feeding-in device (14) and is smaller than the toothed wheel (26) so that a gear ratio >1 is obtained between the larger toothed wheel (26) and the smaller toothed wheel (60), and also a sensor (61 or 62) which, in an initial position of the saw bar (3), is situated immediately opposite a gap between two teeth or immediately opposite a tooth in said smaller toothed wheel (60).
- 35 2. A saw assembly as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said device also senses and records the direction

of movement of the saw bar, the device comprising two sensors (61, 62) one of which in an initial position of the saw bar (3) is situated immediately opposite a gap between two teeth and the other immediately opposite a
5 tooth on said relatively small toothed wheel (60).

3. A saw assembly as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
characterized in that the gear ratio between the two gear
wheels (26 and 60) in said order is greater than 1.5:1,
10 preferably greater than 3:1.

4. A saw assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1-3,
characterized in that it comprises a bearing means (9)
arranged within the axial extension of the toothed wheel
15 (26) to enable turning of the bar holder (2).

5. A saw assembly as claimed in claim 4, characterized
in that the bearing means (9) consists of a ball bearing
with an outer bearing ring (30) formed by a radially
20 inner part of the toothed wheel (26), and an inner
bearing ring (31) with which the saw motor (6) is joined
to form a rigid unit fixed on the stand (1).

6. A saw assembly as claimed in claim 5, characterized
25 in that the inner surface (33) of the inner bearing ring
(31) is cylindrical and forms an assembly support for a
corresponding externally cylindrical surface (64) of a
longitudinally extending assembly shaft (65) on the saw
motor (6).

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7. A saw assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1-6,
characterized in that a lubricating oil pump (38) is
built into the hydraulic cylinder (17) to form an
integrated unit therewith and be served thereby, which
35 lubricating oil pump (38) comprises a central,
longitudinally extending pump chamber (39) inside the
rack (19) in the part facing the piston cylinder (18),

and also a central pipe (40) extending through the piston cylinder (18) and into said pump chamber (39) so that one end is always situated in the pump chamber (39), the pump chamber (39) and pressure chambers (21, 22) of the
5 hydraulic cylinder being closed from each other by means of sealing elements (41), and in that the pump chamber (39) communicates with a conduit (53) with its orifice at the saw chain (4), via the central pipe, a connection (47, 48) to the saw motor (6) and inner circular radial
10 and axial channels in the saw motor, toothed wheel and bar holder (2) in order to supply lubricating oil to the saw chain when the volume in the pump chamber decreases through the increasing share taken up in it by the central pipe (40).

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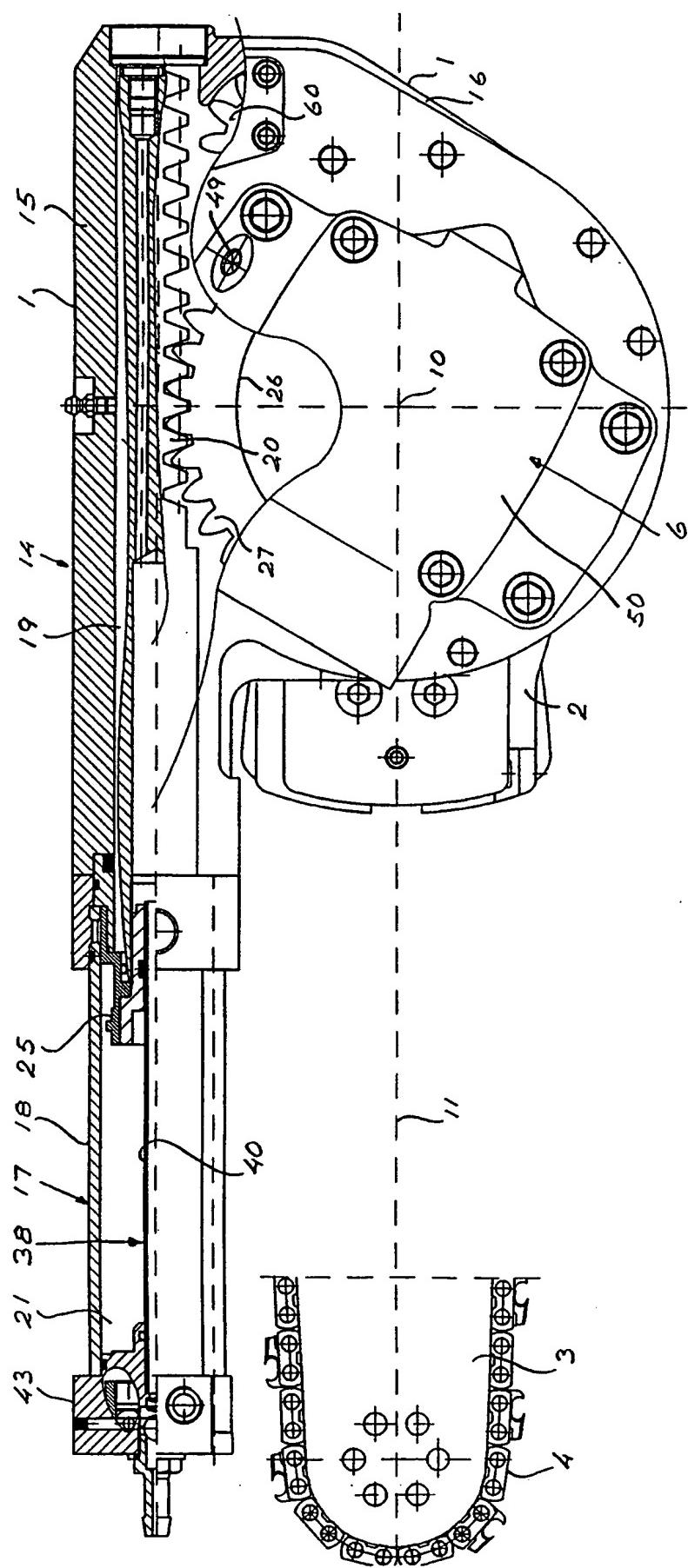


Fig. 1

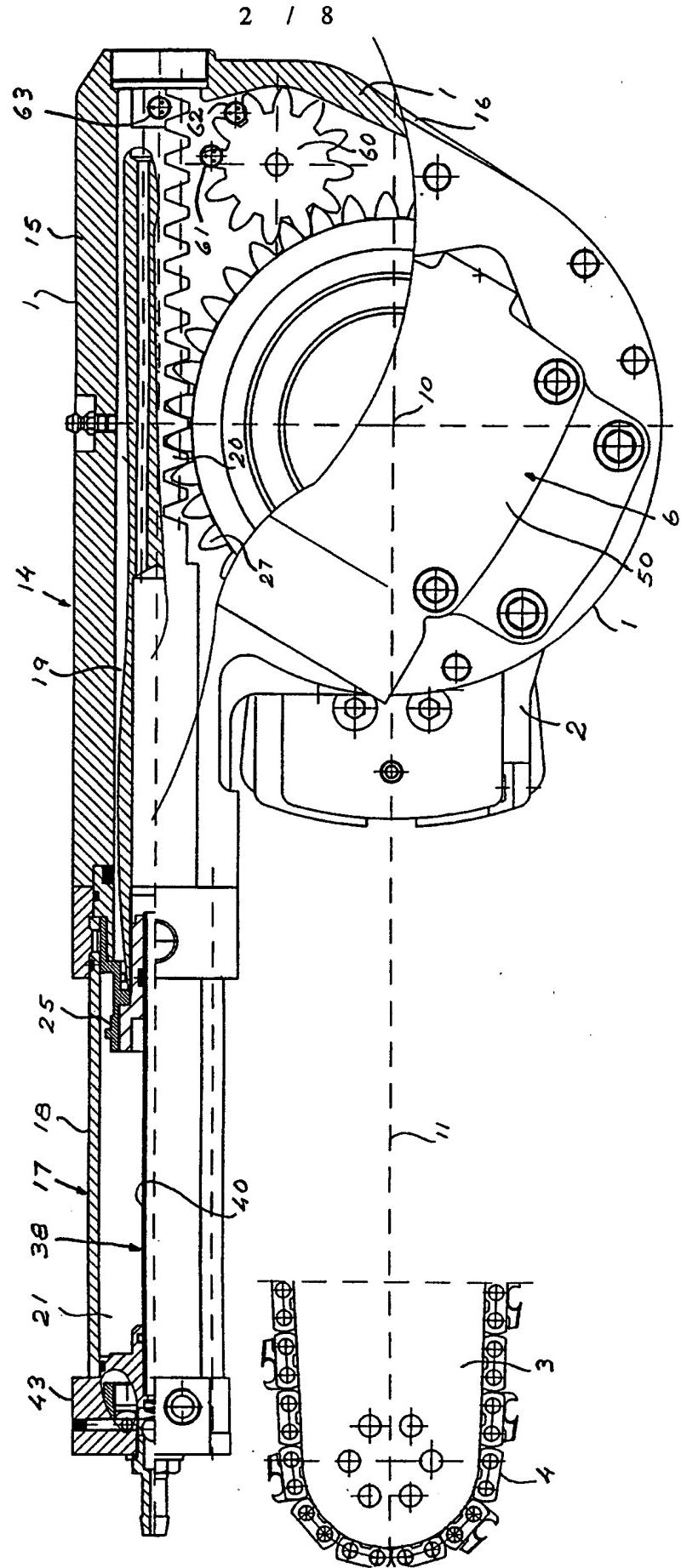
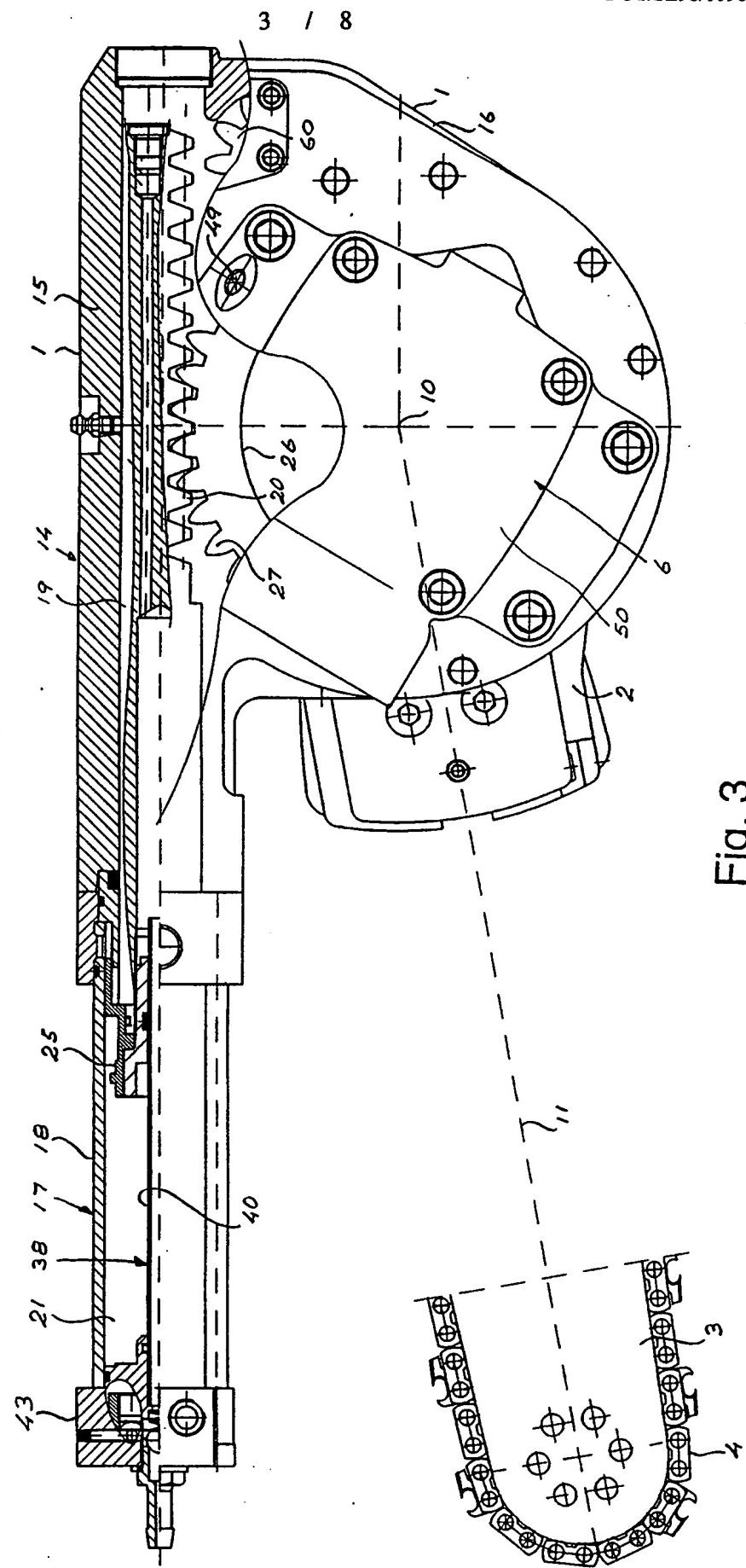
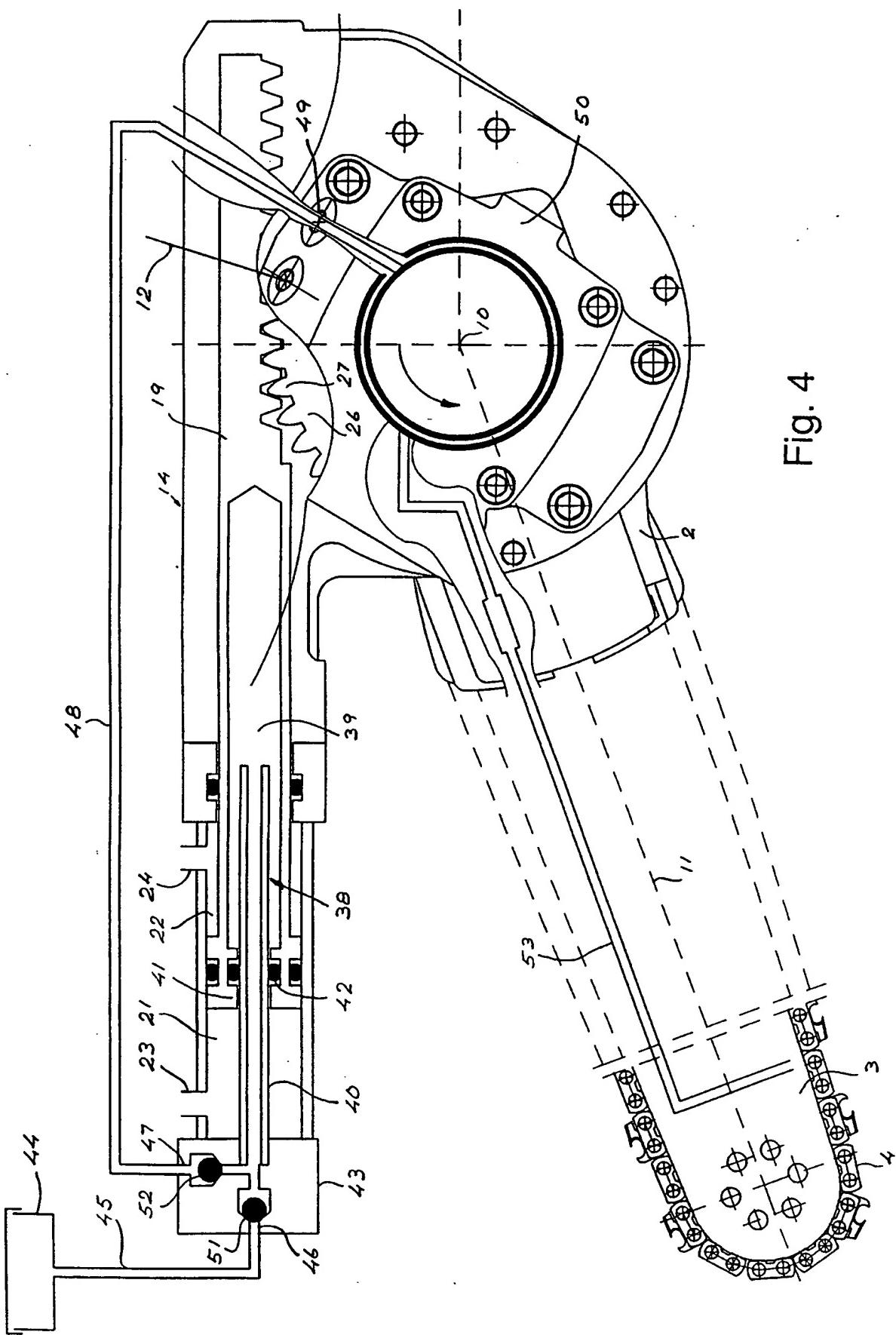


Fig. 2





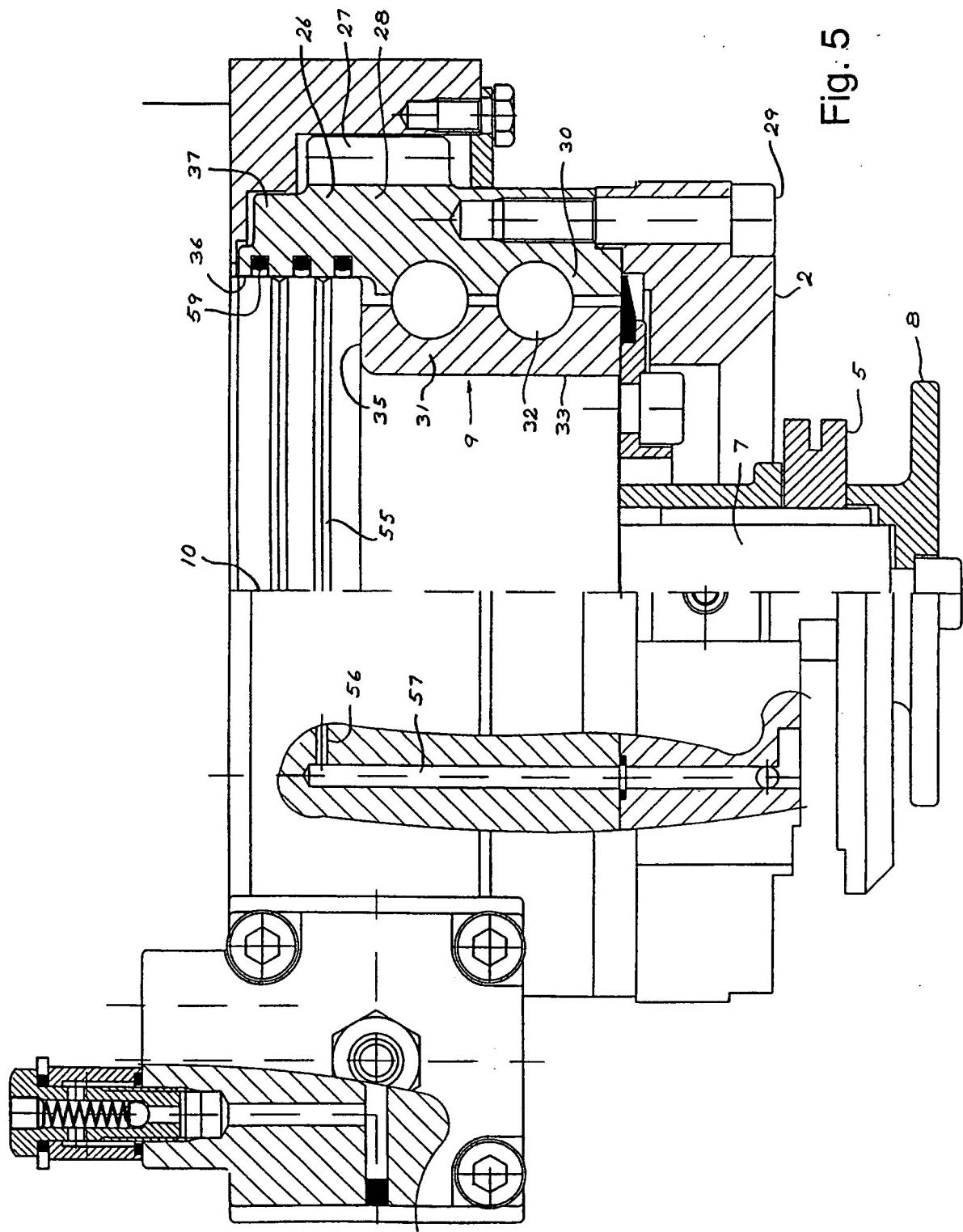


Fig. 5

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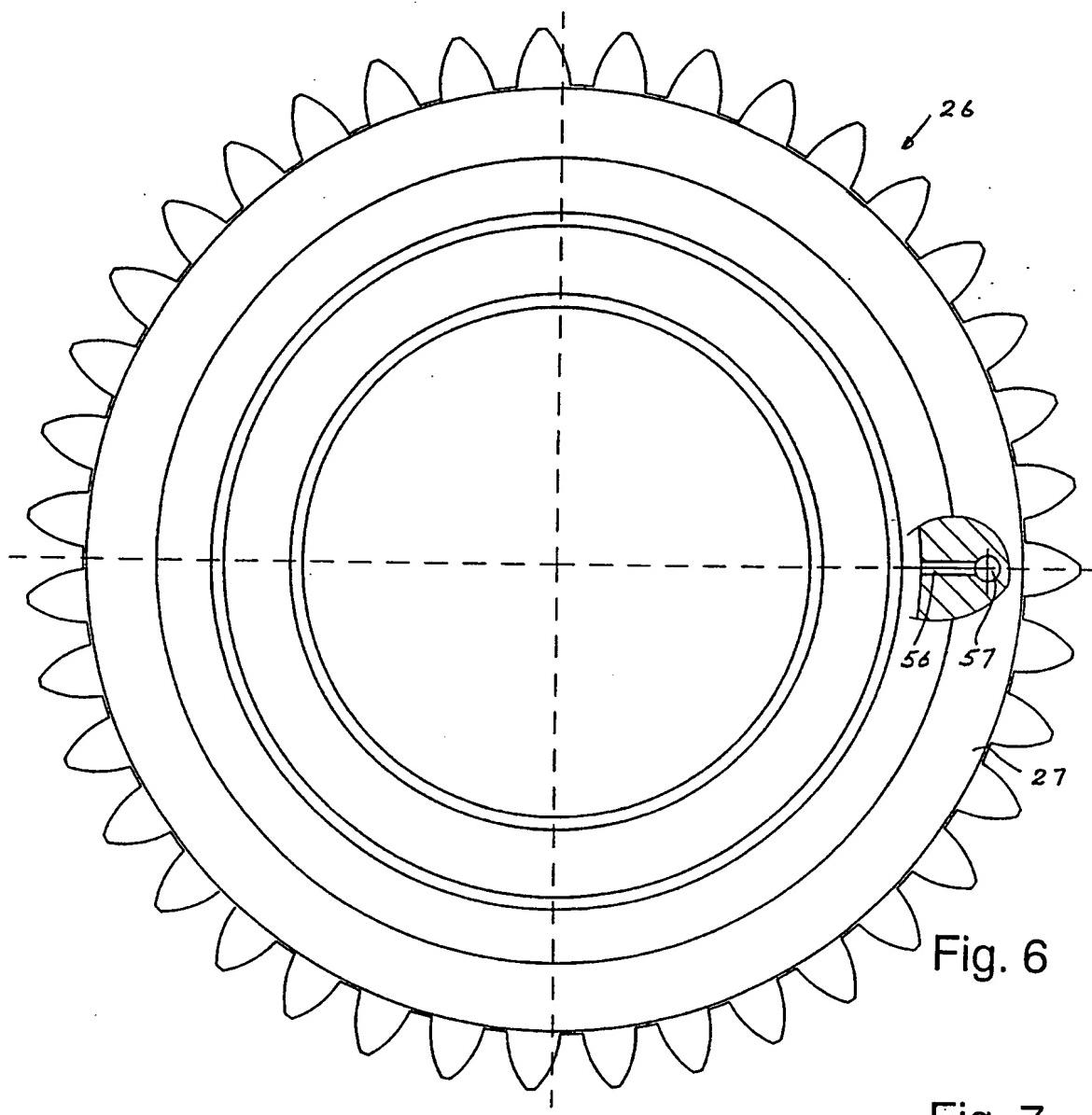


Fig. 6

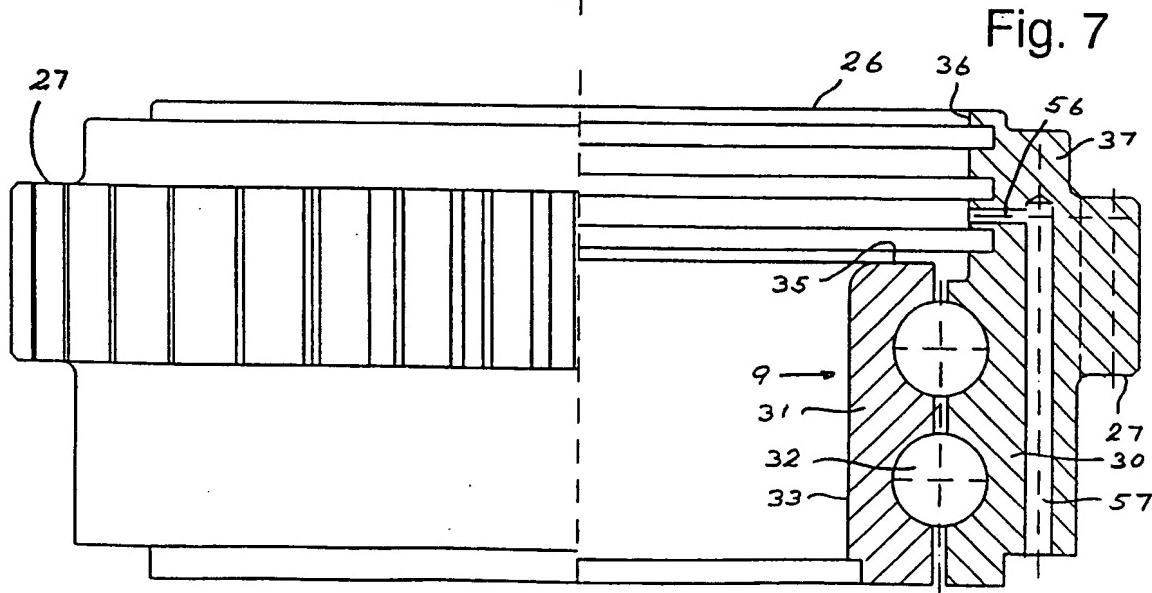


Fig. 7

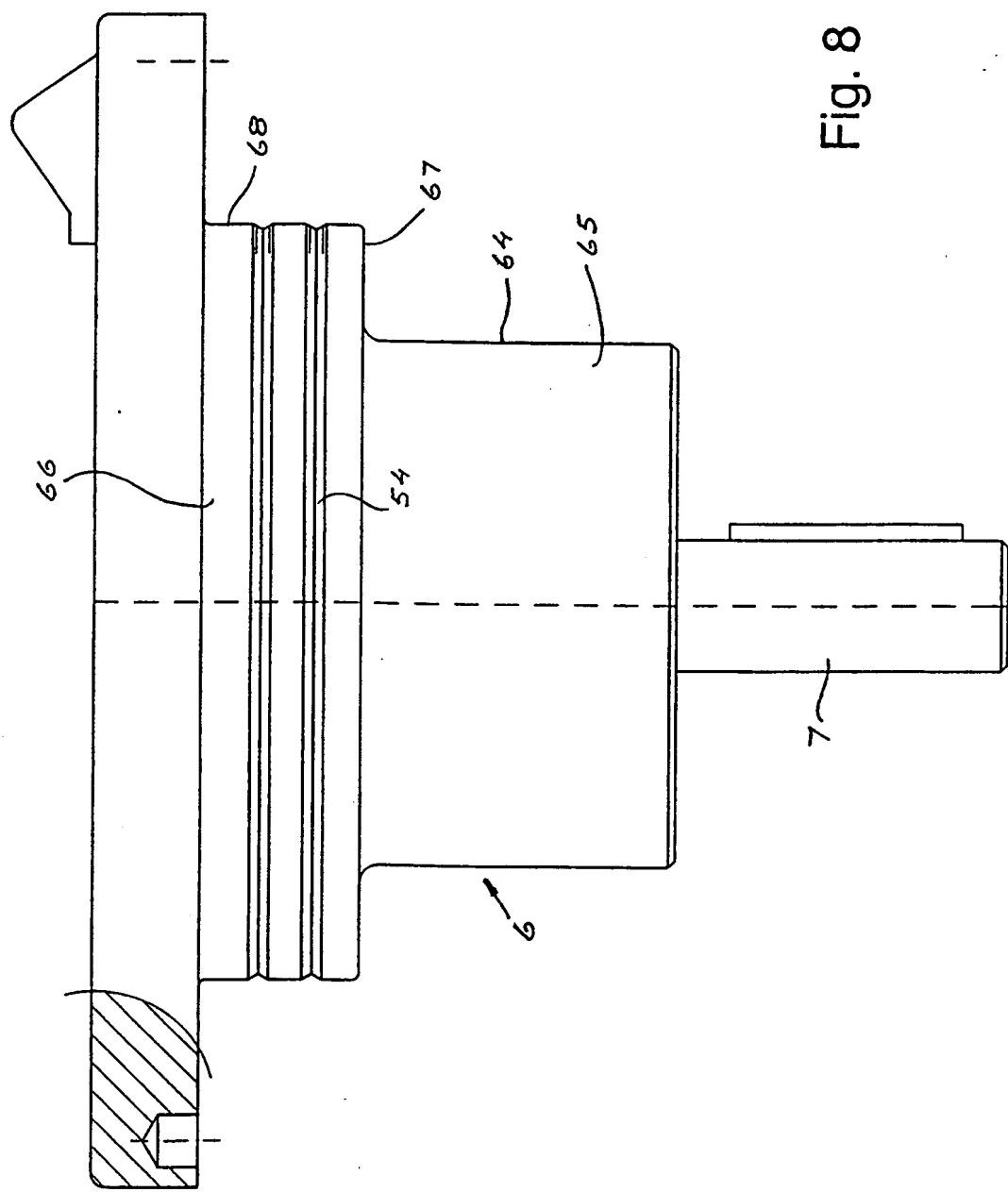


Fig. 8

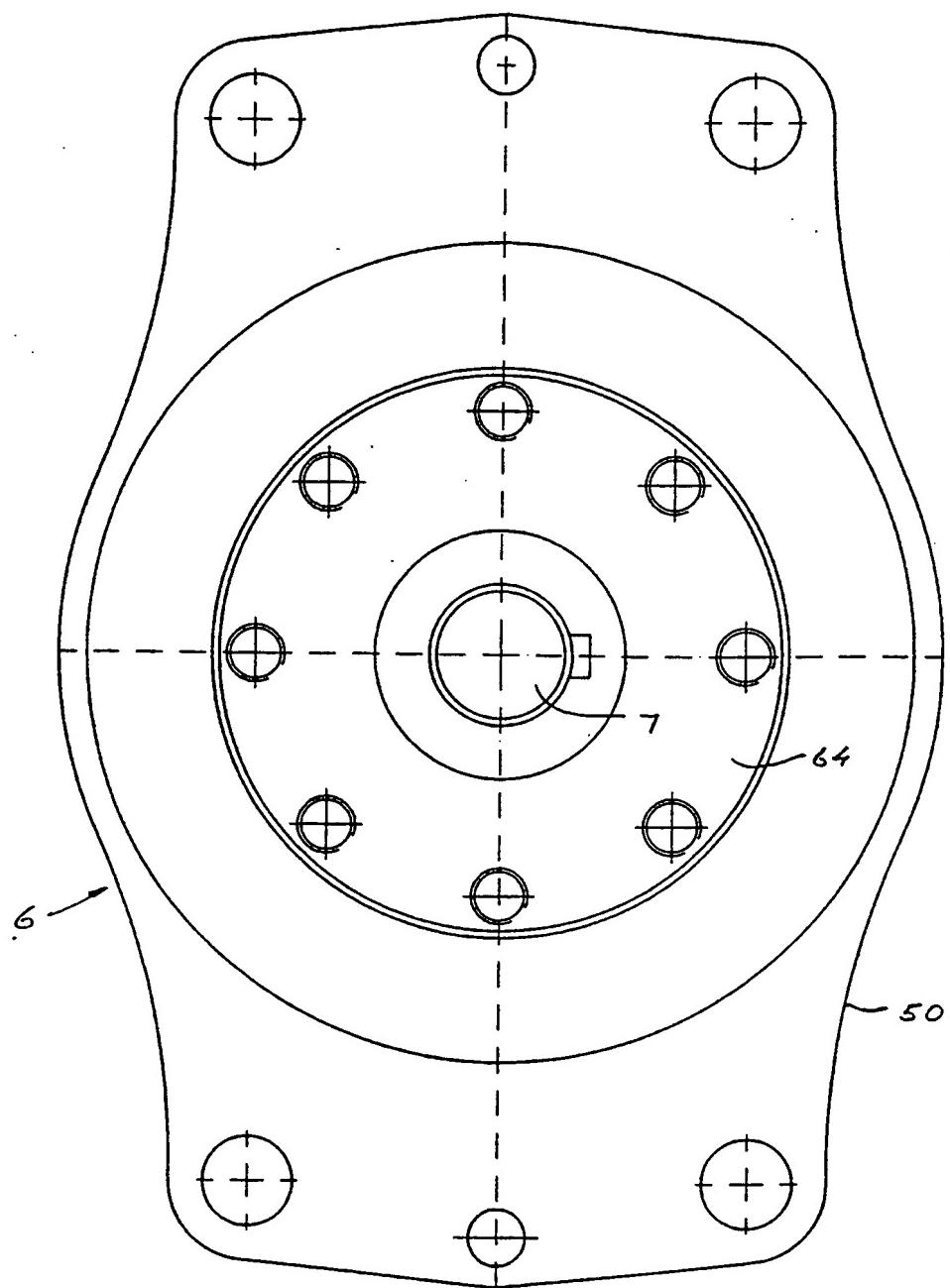


Fig. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE 98/00961

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: A01G 23/091

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: A01G, B27B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 9323218 A1 (HULTDIN INVEST AB), 25 November 1993 (25.11.93) --	1-7
A	Derwent's abstract, No A-4421 E/02, week A02, ABSTRACT OF SU, 818558 (FOREST POWER MECHIN INST), 7 April 1981 (07.04.81) --	1-7
A	Derwent's abstract, No B-4648 J/51, week B51, ABSTRACT OF SU, 904591 (LVOV MINLES PROM), 15 February 1982 (15.02.82) --	1-7

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Derwent's abstract, No E-3509 E/15, week E15, ABSTRACT OF SU, 843859 (MARIISK POLY), 7 July 1981 (07.07.81) --	1-7
A	Derwent's abstract, No 91-199903/27, week 9127, ABSTRACT OF SU, 1605156 (FOREST POWER MECHN INST), 7 November 1990 (07.11.90) -----	1-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

27/07/98

International application No.

PCT/SE 98/00961

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		DE 69103772 D,T	27/04/95
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